

## ENGLAND.

## THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON CHOOSES THE

LEADER OF THE LIBERALS—THE OPPOSITION OF DUNBAR CLOSING THEIR RANKS.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1875.

At the meeting of the liberal party to-day the Marquis of Hartington was elected leader.

THE MEETING OF THE LIBERALS—A NUMEROUS AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING.

The meeting of the liberal members of Parliament was held this evening and was attended by 187 gentlemen. Among those present were Messrs. H. C. Childers, Cowper-Temple, Lewis, L. Dillwyn, W. H. Gladstone, George J. Goschen, Henry James, Robert Lowe, A. J. Mundella and Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Mr. John Bright was chosen to preside, and, on taking the chair, said although a Parliamentary leader was necessary, still each member had a right to reserve such individual liberty as honorable men required.

A resolution regretting Mr. Gladstone's retirement was adopted, after an eloquent eulogy by Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. Villiers nominated the Marquis of Hartington for the leadership of the party.

Mr. Morley, who was originally in favor of Mr. Forster, seconded the nomination, and pledged the Marquis his support and that of his friends.

The Marquis of Hartington was then unanimously elected.

Mr. Bright, in a closing speech, congratulated the meeting on its choice.

## FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MACMAHON PLAN APPROVED.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1875.

In the assembly to-day the consideration of the Ventenay bill was continued.

Class 5, making Ministers responsible for their general policy, but holding the President responsible only in case of high treason, was passed.

The clause declaring Versailles the seat of the Executive power was passed.

The clause providing that in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency by death or otherwise the Chambers shall meet immediately and the Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive power and interim was passed.

The amendment reported by M. Dufaure yesterday from the Committee of Thirty, making provision for revisions of the constitution by both Chambers assembled in Congress, was adopted after the insertion of a proviso that the Congress shall decide concerning a revision of the constitution by an absolute majority, and that during the term of President MacMahon such revision can be entered upon at his suggestion.

M. Paris, a monarchist and member of the Committee of Thirty, stated that the power of revision granted the Assembly extended to the form of government.

THE THIRD READING.

The consideration of the bill in detail having been completed, a motion was made that the House proceed to vote the third reading.

The motion was carried by a vote of 351 yeas to 151 nays, and to-morrow was appointed for taking a final vote on passing the bill to its third reading.

THE PROJECT OF A SENATE.

The bill providing for the organization of the Senate will come before the Assembly for its second reading on the 11th inst.

## SPAIN.

ROYALTY SUCCESSFUL OVER THE CARLIST FORCES—A SENSIBLE ADVANCE BY THE ALFONSOIST SOLDIERY.

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1875.

An official despatch has been received at the War Office announcing that General Moriones has recaptured Pamplona.

The Minister of War is also in receipt of intelligence that an engagement took place yesterday at Oteta between the royalists and Carlists, in which the latter were defeated.

THE ALFONSOIST TROOPS IN EXCELLENT REPUTATION.

The Alfonsoist troops are advancing victoriously.

A CARLIST FORCE DEFEATED BY THE ROYALISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1875.

General Loma has defeated and captured the Carlist leader, General Agana.

PIO NONO AND DON CARLOS.

THE ROYALTY'S ADVISOR TO THE SPANISH PRESIDENT.

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1875.

It is reported that the Pope has written a letter to Don Carlos, in which he expresses sympathy for his cause, but advises him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic Church in Spain has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by King Alfonso.

BISMARCK.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR BECOMING FATIGUED WITH OFFICE.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5:30 A. M.

A Berlin despatch to the Cologne Gazette says Prince Bismarck is suffering from a nervous affection.

It is rumored among the members of the Upper House that the Prince intends to retire shortly after his sixtieth birthday.

The Gazette does not give entire credit to the last statement.

## ROME.

A FORTHRIGHT FETE IN HONOR OF GARIBOLDI.

ROME, Feb. 3, 1875.

The English and Americans in Rome give a banquet in honor of Garibaldi to-morrow night.

## MEXICO.

A DEFEATING MERCHANT ARMED FROM THE CAPITAL.

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1875.

A well known Mexican merchant has absconded from the City of Mexico, leaving liabilities to the amount of \$600,000. Several failures of small firms are expected.

## THE PANAMA ISTHMUS.

PERFORMANCES AT ASPINWALL—BRITISH REGULATION AGAINST INSULT.

KINGSTON, Jan. 30, 1875.

Disturbances are reported in Aspinwall, in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject.

A man-of-war has been ordered from this port to Aspinwall to support the British Consul, who has been assaulted.

## CUBA.

CAPITALENSIS COMBINING FOR SPECULATION IN THE ARMY COMMISSIONARIAT.

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1875.

The Fos de Cuba says the Captain General favors the scheme of a number of capitalists to provide for and take charge of the subsistence department of the army. As a guarantee of reimbursement for outlays in the purchase of supplies, a portion of the receipts from export duties is to be set aside, and the combination is to be permitted to take part in the collection of said duties.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COLLECTION IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1875.

Archbishop Perch6 and Rev. Patrick Allen, of New Orleans, are in this city, collecting funds for a Catholic church in Louisiana. He was rumored in New Orleans that Father Allen was dead. The report is without foundation. Father Allen is in perfect health.

## WASHINGTON.

## The President's Efforts to Influence Legislation.

## TIME-WASTING IN CONGRESS.

## Republicans Rebelling Under the Party Lash.

## Reciprocity Defeated in the Senate.

## Important Conference on the Government Finances.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

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THE PROPOSED "STRONG MEASURES" AGAINST THE SOUTHERN STATES—NUMBERS OF REPUBLICAN DISSEMINATIONS—A DESPERATE STRUGGLE AT HAND.

Both sides in both houses are becoming excited.

The session is drawing near its close, and but a few days remain in which one side hopes to pass a series of "strong measures," so called, against the Southern States, while the other side means, if possible, to prevent their adoption.

"Why not let the majority have their way? They will only rush to ruin," was said to a democratic Congressman to-day, and he replied, "We can't afford it. Such measures as the Civil Rights bill give the President too great power to harass our people, and by means of designing and unscrupulous agents to cause disturbances. The Civil Rights bill alone would be a very potent means of intimidation. It would give the President power to carry most of the Southern States by the mere authority to make arrests, which it gives him. Add to it, as they propose, an act allowing him, at his discretion, to declare martial law in Southern districts, and there is nothing to prevent him from plunging our States into disorder whenever he chooses. His agents may first harass and then control the people, and make arrests indiscriminately just on the eve of an election—as it is shown Packard did in the last Louisiana election—and, if anywhere the people can be goaded into resistance, he may declare martial law. We must resist the passage of such laws here in Congress. It is our duty to our people."

It has taken longer and been more difficult for the administration men to marshal their followers than they anticipated, and it is by no means certain that there will not be a break in the ranks at a critical moment. It is certain that the brains of the House on the republican side are at heart opposed to "strong measures for the South." The ablest republican members are those who most reluctantly see their party lead into what they believe to be grave blunders and wrongs in the proposed legislation for the South. These men, for the most part, strongly dislike to break with their party, but they are getting irritable under the lash of Butler, and there are enough of them, if they had a leader, to complete their organization to defeat all the administration schemes.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REGARDING ARKANSAS—A NEW REVOLUTIONARY QUESTION FOR THE SENATE—WILL AN ARMED POLICE BE NEEDED?

While Senator Morrill was speaking against the Arkansas reciprocity scheme in the Senate his Excellency the President was in a council in the Capitol, which lasted an hour and a half, and included among its members Senators Morton, Clayton, Dorsey, West and Cameron. The subject of discussion was Arkansas. The House Arkansas Committee will probably make their report to-morrow, that there is no cause for interference in Arkansas affairs. Mr. Ward alone making a minority report. The long deliberations of the committee began of late to excite alarm among the administration men, and the President appears to have taken the question vigorously into his own hands. He could do nothing with the House committee, and has therefore turned to the Senate for help. Yesterday a memorial of Brooks was introduced in the Senate, and to-day Senator Clayton moved resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all the information he has relative to Arkansas affairs, not before reported, together with recommendations, but he was compelled to leave out the request for recommendations. So there will be a Message on Arkansas affairs, or at least an Executive report. In his annual Message his Excellency said, "As Congress is now investigating the affairs of Arkansas I have declined to interfere," but, though he has not interfered with troops and arms, there being no excuse for so doing, it is no secret here that he has strongly desired such Congressional action as would cause the overthrow of Garland. It is privately asserted by credible persons that he caused the House committee to know his desire in the matter. An influential Arkansasian who has been here for some weeks watching the course of affairs, said to-day that his Excellency felt very strongly on the question, and that in conversation with him a few days ago he said that "something must be done in the Arkansas matter or else, even if the Senate did recognize the Kellogg government, it would not settle matters in Louisiana finally, because, if what has been done in Arkansas in the overturning of a State government is allowed to remain uncorrected and unrebuked the very same thing may be done in Louisiana, and is likely to be attempted under the influence of this kind of encouragement before the next session of Congress. His Excellency went on to say that the law and the record of facts in the Arkansas matter showed a clear case of the overthrow of a republican form of government, and the combination of lawless men to set at defiance the fixed barriers of both State and national authority. He closed the interview, said this informant, by an agreement to go to the Senate to see certain Senators on the matter to-day, and suggested the offering of a resolution calling on him for information and for such evidence as he has, which demonstrates the necessity of Congressional action to reinstate Brooks. It is reported by Arkansas men here that his Excellency uses strong terms in speaking of Judge Poland and his committee, and the Brooks partisans assert that he will send in a special message urging that Congress should not fail to put down what he is said to call the "wrong and insurrectionary proceedings in Arkansas." It is probable, therefore, that there will be an Arkansas question as well as a Louisiana question in the Senate, and it begins to be seen that, as in the Louisiana matter, the President does not wait for the instructions of Congress, nor even for the report of the House Committee, before acting in a very decisive manner, so in the Arkansas matter he does not mean to accept the independent action of Congress or the report of the Congressional Committee, but throws his influence vigorously upon one side, and that, as it happens, the side of revolution and the side against which the committee are about to report.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—A VOTE TO BE HAD TO-MORROW.

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